

# The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

AT GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

BY O. PALMER,

Editor and Proprietor.

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# Crawford Avalanche

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JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXI.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1899.

NUMBER 10.

## IRONY OF HISTORY.

### SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS FACING TOWARD PROTECTION.

They Are Urged to Forget the Free Trade Policies of the Past and to Avail Themselves of the Policy that Brings Prosperity.

"Between prosperity and tradition the choice should be prosperity." Such is the closing sentence of an article of exceptional interest which lately appeared in the New Orleans "States," a Democratic newspaper, over the signature of W. H. R. It is a conclusion full of force and strength. "Well indeed it would be for the South if it had long ago chosen for its motto, 'Prosperity rather than tradition.' The tenor of the article printed by the "States" is Protectionist. Obviously written by a Democrat and a former free-trader, its argument is all the more effective in favor of the support of protection by the people of the Southern States. He says:

If the South forces the tariff issue to the front again it will be detrimental to the best interests of this section. It is an inexcusable fact that the South now needs a protective tariff more than any section of the Union. With cotton and its other agricultural staples at present prices there is no apparent possibility in this section of rivaling the North in the accumulation of wealth as long as the chief local interest is agriculture. The South is naturally the best manufacturing region of the country. It has the ores, the coal, the timber and the intelligent population to compete in industrial enterprises with any portion of the world, and its future prosperity depends more upon the number of factories that are built here than the quantity of cotton which can be raised to the acre.

The South for years has borne what was to this section no doubt a burden in the form of a protective tariff, and at this hour when its industrial development has just begun it would indeed be superlatively folly to cast aside what in the future will not be a load, but a fostering influence in the development of its resources. What the tariff has done in the past for the North it is calculated to do in the future for the South. The infant industries of the present are located below the Mason and Dixon line, and it is a question if a large percentage of Northern manufacturers would not soon be better off with free trade and unrestricted European competition than with protection by tariff and the South doing as much industrially as its resources warrant.

Then follows a stirring appeal to the Democrats of the Southern States to follow Samuel J. Randall's advice and "get together." But it is to be a new sort of getting together. Instead of maintaining an unbroken front for free trade, as they have done for nearly three-quarters of a century, they are now urged to "get together" on the tariff question and concentrate their strength for the continuation of the protective policy. Perhaps the oddest feature of this rallying call is the reason cited in support of the party for protection—namely, the possibility that the flourishing industries of the North may, in a few years time, decide to abandon protection rather than see its aid extended to the establishment of powerful competing industries in the South. It is the dread of such an eventuality that impels the writer in the States to say to his fellow Democrats:

The Republican party is not wedded to the protective tariff theory that it will seek to perpetuate; the Dingley or any other variety of this article a day longer than it serves the mercantile interests of the States it controls. It would be the irony of fate, indeed, if tariff for revenue only, or free trade, became a national policy at the hour when it would blight the infant industries of the South like a David blizard.

Whatever the irony of fate may have in store for Southern Democrats in the far future, it is the irony of history to find so queer a turn as this in the meandering ways of politics—to find the party which followed Calhoun's lead into the ranks of free trade chiefly because protection was building up New England and the Eastern States into great manufacturing commonwealths whose potency in national affairs menaced the South's supremacy, and, indeed, in the West generally, gave Mr. Bryan and 16-to-1 the most cordial support because many of them were deceived by his fallacies. The elections of 1896 showed a reaction in the agricultural portions of the country against the silversmith of Bryan. Suppose Mr. Bryan does not take note of the improved condition of the farmers of Nebraska and other States and comes to them with his argument of 1896—what will they say?—Indianapolis Journal.

American Trade Expansion.

Everywhere American mechanical genius and American workmen compete and win.—New York Evening Journal.

American genius, in the form of agricultural implements, finds favor even on the estates of Englishmen—British more American.

American locomotive—get off the track! is the warning that resounds through the manufacturing centers of England.—Detroit Free Press.

Our present trade expansion is but a prelude to the vast proportions which the American export trade will assume in a few years hence.—Philadelphia Record.

Now that London has taken to ordering its locomotives here, it appears to be time for charrmers to stop ordering their tractors in London.—Baltimore Herald.

Every European market has been invaded by the United States and Great Britain's trade has suffered in consequence. It is not difficult to supply an explanation. A better article at a lower figure has been furnished to consumers by American manufacturers. The English make many articles by hand, which we make by machinery. They have thus fallen behind American manufacturers in trade competition because of inferior skill and higher cost of production.—St. Louis Republic.

The Significance of Peffer.

Among the various recent signs of the break-up of the Populist party the return of ex-Senator Peffer to the Republican party is significant in its evidence that the original sincere Farmers' Alliance element is recognizing that the cause of the troubles from which it sought relief in political action was not in politics at all. This, as proof of conviction of error among misguided Populists, is more important than the defeat of misguided Populists like W. V. Allen, Jerry Simpson and J. Hamilton Lewis, or even the admission of that defeat by practical professionals like Senator Harris, Peffer's successor.

The man whose "whiskers" were for six years as much the sign and symbol of a militant party as were the horse tails of the Janissaries, represented Populism at its worst, or at least wildest, and best. In his day, the day of the defeat of Ingalls, the day of the

onta platform and the pumpkin sub-treasuries—the day, too, of the remarkable strength displayed in the election of 1892, even under the lead of such a man as Weaver—the party was most revolutionary, but also most sincere, in its aims. It really thought that some legislation could be found which would make crops permanently dear and money normally cheap, and it set out honestly to find it. Meantime, those of its members who practiced frugality and cultivated patience have found, not the millennial heights which they sought—though they have been nearer to them than any other farmers on earth—but the steady level of welfare which must attend every land, such as our agricultural West, where the soil is rich and cheap and the people hard-working, intelligent and free. This sort of Populist came out of the Republican party, and thousands of him have been returning, as the elections of Congress of last year showed.—New York Press.

In Colonel Bryan's State,

The report of the Labor Bureau of Nebraska, which has recently been issued by an official of Colonel Bryan's faith, will not become a part of the 16-to-1 literature of 1899. It deals with that mortgage question which Mr.

Bryan never failed to turn to his advantage in his speeches in 1896, by telling farmers that they were being ground to death by the "money power" of Wall street, and by warning them that unless the country should get rid of the gold standard and adopt a 45-cent dollar, they would fall into hopeless bondage. The farmers of Nebraska believed Mr. Bryan at least, a majority of them did, and gave him the electoral vote of that State, and the farmers of Kansas did likewise. With the rest of the country, the farmers of Nebraska now know that the ruin and perpetual bondage never came.

There were three twisters in northeastern Nebraska. The storm that passed between Ponca and Newcastle followed along the ground for several miles before it broke up. John Wilber lost everything but his house. Charles Murin's house and barn were wrecked. Samuel Green's barn was destroyed and Jacob Dennis lost both his house and barn. James Cone's house was totally destroyed. George Walbeck's barn was blown away. A second storm destroyed a great deal of property near Martinsburg and killed considerable live stock. A third wrecked a school house at Plainview and did other damage. North of Dixon, Neb., the tornado completely leveled all the buildings on several farms and badly injured others. The funnel-shaped clouds were seen by many persons, who dug up and threw away.

Cuba.

Baseball games are played daily.

Traces of gold have been found in the province of Porto Principe.

Five Havana newspapers advocate annexation to the United States.

A Cuban ralish grown this year near Manaca weighed eight pounds.

Half a dozen American women are earning a living as stenographers in Havana.

There are fifty-four ports in the island, but only fifteen are open to the world's commerce.

No one can be admitted to the bar who has not a diploma from the University of Havana.

For the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant there is no yellow fever in Havana.

Since the American occupation the number of pawnshops in Santiago has increased from two to six.

Nearly all the volunteers are now out of Cuba. The immunes at Santiago will be the last to leave.

Women are now able to dine alone in restaurants—a thing that was never possible under the old regime.

Fitting work for women is scarce. Cooking and washing is monopolized by men. American employment of women in the Havana postoffice has been received with disapproval by the men.

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## FAILURES ARE FEW.

### MAY ASSIGNMENTS SMALLEST EVER KNOWN.

Month Shows \$2,000,000 Less than for April—Mazet Committee Has a Sensation—Soldiers Start for Alaska—Esterhazy Admits Guilt.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly report of trade says that the April failures were the smallest ever reported in any month. May failures are nearly \$2,000,000 smaller, or 65.2 per cent of the smallest previously reported in any month, and only 34.3 per cent of those in May last year. Solvent payments were \$8,328,293.02 and defaults were \$3,820,080, or 45.7 cents on \$1,000, against 70 cents in April, \$1.19 in March and \$5.02 in September, 1896. Comparison with previous years indicates that the rate of defaults to solvent business has never been as small in any other month as in May, 1896. Both in manufacturing and in trading failures were the smallest ever known in any month, and in each branch eight of the fourteen classes showed smaller failures than in May of any other year. Failures for the week began 145 in the United States, against 222 last year, and 14 in Canada against 16 last year. Bradstreet's says: "Cereal exports begin to show an improvement." Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,598,063 bushels, against 3,133,313 bushels last week. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,922,497 bushels, against 3,845,518 bushels last week.

### SOLDIERS OFF FOR ALASKA.

Infantry Company from Fort Sheridan Starts for the North.

Company E, Seventh United States Infantry, left Fort Sheridan for Alaska at noon Friday on a special train, consisting of four tourist sleepers and two baggage cars.

At San Francisco the troops will be fitted out with heavy clothing, tents and other equipment necessary for service in the Arctic region. The company will go from San Francisco to Alaska by steamer, the present arrangement being for it to sail for the far north before July 15. The point of destination is Skagway. The troops go to relieve a company of the Fourteenth infantry, which has been ordered to Manila.

### WHITES INVADE RESERVATION.

Troops Sent to Avert Troubles at Tongue River Agency.

Secretary Alger has directed the commanding general of the Department of Dakota to order a train of the First cavalry to proceed to the Tongue River agency to prevent a conflict between the Northern Cheyenne Indians and the white settlers residing in the vicinity. There are many whites on the reservation, not all being bona fide settlers. If the former can be bought out and the squatters taken, a great cause of friction between the Indians and the whites will be eradicated.

### ESTERHAZY CONFESSES GUILT.

Acknowledges Authorship of the Famous Dreyfus Bordenau.

Maj. Esterhazy, who has been accused repeatedly of writing the Dreyfus bordenau, has admitted his guilt. He has confessed the authorship, but declares it was written under instructions and that the chief of the army, who he said, had abandoned him, knew of the entire affair and shared the responsibility. This fact, Esterhazy declared, he could prove positively. Efforts, he said, had been made to secure his silence, but now neither threats nor emoluments would deter him.

### MAZET SEES KNIFE DRAWN.

Lawyers Henderson, Fights, When Deputies Try to Elect Him.

A sensational scene occurred before the Mazet investigation commission at New York, H. C. Henderson, who went before the committee as Captain Price's lawyer, was ordered from the room because of constant interruptions. He refused to go, and when the sergeant-at-arms tried to use force, he drew a knife and threatened to use it. It looked for a time as if bloodshed would occur, but several policemen came to the rescue and Henderson was led from the room.

### Race for the Pennant.

The standing of the clubs in the National League race is as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
Brooklyn ... 31	11 Cincinnati ... 21
Boston ... 27	13 Pittsburgh ... 17
St. Louis ... 25	16 New York ... 17
Chicago ... 23	17 Louisville ... 13
Philadelphia ... 23	17 Washington ... 13
Baltimore ... 23	18 Cleveland ... 8

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

W. L.	W. L.
Minneapolis ... 19	16 Detroit ... 17
Milwaukee ... 19	16 Indianapolis ... 16
St. Paul ... 18	13 Buffalo ... 14
Columbus ... 19	16 Kansas City ... 13

Ohio Republican Ticket.

Following is the complete ticket nominated by Ohio Republicans in convention at Columbus:

Governor, George K. Nash; Lieutenant Governor, John L. Caldwell; Auditor of State, Walter D. Gilbert; Treasurer of State, J. B. Cameron; Governor of Cincinnati, W. H. Davis; Judge of the Supreme Court, W. R. Davis; Member Board Public Works, F. F. Huffman.

Killed by the Lightning.

Two men were killed by lightning near Waukesha, Ky. F. Richardson, one of the victims, was standing in the door of his residence, while Thomas Spiry was found dead in Station Camp creek.

Reports Are Denied.

President Schurman of the Philippine commission has telegraphed to the Secretary of State an emphatic denial of the reports in American newspapers that there was friction between Gen. O'Neil and the civilian members of the commission.

Arkansas Ex-Governor Dead.

Elisha Baxter, tenth Governor of Arkansas, died Wednesday night at his home in Batesville, at the age of 72 years. He was one of the leaders of the famous Brooks-Baxter war of 1874.

White Train Is Destroyed.

Officials of the Texas and Pacific Railroad have received advice that a passenger train on the Pecos Valley road was wrecked near Canyon City, Texas, by a waterspout undermining a culvert. One brakeman and one passenger were drowned. The entire train was destroyed.

Shipwrecked in Flames.

The French steamer *Alosia*, Capt. Coste, from Marseilles for Palermo and New Orleans, with 233 passengers on board, had arrived at Algiers with her cargo of sulphur on fire. The cook of the vessel was asphyxiated and several passengers were burned.

### BAPTIST MEMBERSHIP 4,141,903.

Report of the Secretary of Missionary Union Encouraging.

Monday's session of Baptists at San Francisco was devoted to the eighty-fifth anniversary of the American Baptist Missionary Union. The secretary, the Rev. H. C. Mabel of Boston, showed the present membership on this continent to be 4,141,903. Of preachers 1,558 are engaged in nominally Christian lands and 1,274 in heathen lands. Missionary churches number 1,815, with 205,306 members. The Baptists are supporting 404 foreign missionaries. The Rev. Dr. T. J. Morgan of New York made a brief address at the morning session, referring to the peace congress now in session at The Hague. He offered the following to be sent to Ambassador White: "A million Northern Baptists, represented in annual convention, invoke upon your conference the benediction of the Prince of Peace." A motion to cable the message was adopted unanimously.

### GETS FIRST SHOT AND KILLS.

Chicago Man Learns of Texan's Threat and Prepares to Bring Gold on Spring Steamers.

Advices from Dawson, dated April 29, announce that there are evidences of the most wonderful output yet recorded. Five thousand men are waiting at Dawson to take the first load up the river. Half the number are miners, who have from \$1,000 to \$50,000 each in dust. The White and Yukon Railroad Company has issued loads of lead on more than \$1,000,000 worth of gold that is to come out on one of the first river steamers. There is every indication that the river from Dawson to Whitehorse rapids is now June 4. Fully 2,000 people and thousands of tons of freight are at Lake Bennett waiting for the first steamers. The White Pass road will be completed to Lake Bennett about July 15.

### SWIFT BEEF TO CUBA.

Chicago Concerns Receives Contract for Supplying Beef.

Commissionary General Weston has received word from Havana of the award to Swift & Co. of Chicago of the contract for fresh beef for the troops in Cuba. Swift & Co. also secured the contract for Porto Rico. Both contracts provide for refrigerated beef and beef to be freshly slaughtered at the army posts. It will take about 18,750 pounds per day, or about \$43,760 pounds for the entire year.

### TO FIGHT DISEASED MILK.

Coming Convention of Physicians Will Study Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is to be considered at a convention of Chicago physicians, which will be called at an early date. Particular attention will be paid to the spread of the disease germs by the sale and use of milk. Last December a committee of twenty-five members was appointed from the Chicago Medical Society, at the suggestion of Dr. Reynolds, health commissioner, to make arrangements for a convention.

That committee appointed a subcommittee of five members, who are now considering the matter, and they will make a report soon.

### ONE KILLED, MANY INJURED.

Northern Pacific Express Train Crashes Into an Electric Car.

The Capitol express on the Northern Pacific crashed into a Grant street electric car in the suburbs of Seattle, Wash. Twenty-five passengers were thrown into Elliott bay and the electric car left wrecked on the trestle. Edward Broad received fatal injuries, and died later. Two others were dangerously injured, and fifteen others were badly hurt. It was thought possible that one or more of the passengers were drowned in the bay.

### Cuban Strike Ended.

The payment of Cuban soldiers was continued at Havana Monday, and more men presented themselves to receive their money than on either of the two preceding days. One hundred and fourteen men received \$75 each at La Punta, and 103 of them turned in their arms. Sixty-nine of the men belong to the Havana regiment, commanded by Col. Mire, while the others belonged to Gen. Gomez's personal command and the Francisco Gomez and Goleuria regiments. At least 100 others applied for money, many of them with arms, but their names were either not on the lists or their papers were irregular. When night came there were still men waiting to be paid. Owing to the difficulty of naming for names on the lists and the difficulty of identification the payments are necessarily slow. The American military authorities and Gen. Gomez and his friends were jubilant over the change from the previous day, when only thirty men drew their money. Seventy-five dollars is more money than many of the soldiers have seen for years.

### Killed by a Lightning Bolt.

Louis E. Bert, a farmer of Oxford township, Ohio, was killed by lightning at a barn-warming near his home. About thirty persons were in the barn and all were prostrated, several of them being more or less injured by the shock.

### Unknown Man Found Dead on Truck.

The body of an unknown man was found along the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton track at Dayton, Ohio. It is supposed that the man is from Chicago. The body was horribly cut and mangled.

### Admiral Dewey is Better.

The United States cruiser Olympia came out of dry dock at Hong Kong Sunday. The needed repairs were finished and her war-paint removed. Admiral Dewey is regaining his health rapidly.

### Yellow Jack's Appearance.

State Health Officer Blum of Texas received a telegram from City Health Officer Souchon of New Orleans stating that yellow fever had again made its appearance in that city.

### New York Regiment Hissed.

Lawyers Henderson, Fights, When Deputies Try to Elect Him.

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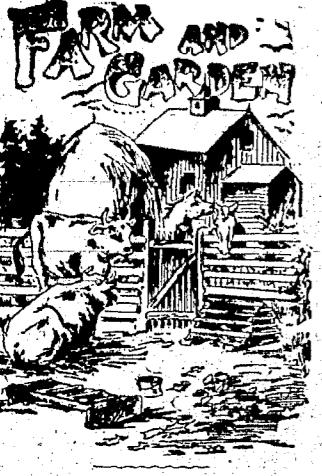
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ratron proposals submitted are certain of approval by the international conference. The arbitration committee unanimously reported the scheme to the congress, authorities on international law declaring it practicable, and the delegates approving it for its simplicity. The result of the American plan is considered a great victory. The British proposal were altered to "conform" with the United States scheme. Both sections of the disarmament committee at The Hague failed to agree over the question of new inventions in war machines.

### TREASURE FROM THE KLONDIKE.

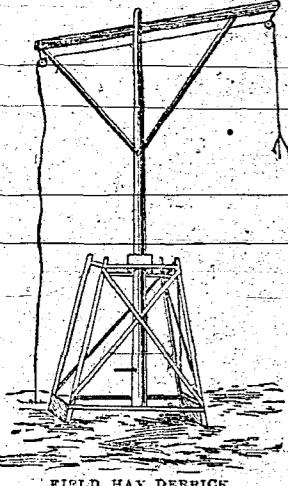
Miners Preparing to Bring Gold on Spring Steamers.

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Derrick for Hay.

This bay derrick for field stacking is reported by a correspondent of the National Stockman as having worked satisfactorily. The frame can be bolted together if the maker wished to it down and put under shelter for use in after years or spliced together if he wishes to let it stand in the field. A pulley is used at each end of the long arm across the top. The pulleys can be best attached to the arm by clevises of suitable size. A third pulley is attached to one of the lower corners of the frame as most convenient when the derrick is in position for stacking. The base of the frame illustrated is 10 feet square, 10 feet high and 5 feet square at the top. Three sides are cross-braced. The fourth side is not, as it



FIELD HAY DERRICK.

makes it more convenient to take the pole down. The pole is 25 feet long. It should be 7 inches in diameter at base and 5 inches at top. Across the runners at center use a piece of timber 2 inches by 12 inches, 10 feet long, with 2-inch hole—or larger—in center for tenon, cut at end of pole to rest in the shoulder around the tenon resting on the timber. The long arm is 15 feet long, and the correspondent thinks it should be two feet longer. Short end is 5½ feet long, long end 11½ feet.

About three feet from the base of the pole will be noticed a projecting rod.

This is one inch iron about four feet long, fitting in an auger hole in the pole. This is used as a lever to turn the arm around, over the stock when loaded. The high end of the long arm as shown in the illustration is about 28 feet from the ground. The frame must set close to the butt of stack or risk the bulge of the stack coming out against the frame.

#### To Stop Growth of Horns.

For stopping the growth of horns upon calves this mixture has been successfully used in experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture Bureau of Animal Industry. Take fifty parts caustic soda, twenty-five parts of kerosene oil, and twenty-five parts of water. An emulsion is made of the oil and soda by heating and vigorously stirring, and this is then dissolved in water. The mixture should be placed in a bottle with a solid rubber cork. The calves should not be over three weeks old, from five to twenty days being the proper age. A horn will sometimes be killed that is even from four to six weeks old, but it can not be depended upon with certainty. In applying the solution the following directions should be observed: With a pair of scissors clip the hair around the embryo horn so as to expose a spot about the size of a nickel. While an assistant holds the calf securely drop two or three drops of the mixture on the horn, and with the ends of the rubber cork rub it thoroughly, in over the bare spot. Apply the fluid first to one horn, then the other, until each has received three or four applications. The rubbing should be continued until the caustic has softened and removed the hair and surface skin around the horn. Care should be taken that the fluid does not spread over too large a surface or run down the side of the face.—The Jersey Husbandman.

#### Moisture and Strawberries.

Although strawberry plants will not thrive where the soil is permanently wet, they do require abundant moisture, both during the growing and fruiting seasons. The non-observance of this requirement is the occasion of heavy losses. In the first place, the ground for strawberries is often left until planting time before plowing, and breaks up in clods, occasioning much labor in preparation with harrow and roller. Although it may be possible to put such a soil into fairly good condition for planting, the water which has been lost cannot be restored, and weeks may elapse before sufficient rain falls to keep the plants alive.

It has been shown that more than 1,500 barrels of water per acre may escape from unplowed ground in one week in excess of the quantity which will pass off from an equal area which has been plowed early and harrowed at frequent intervals. Moreover, the ground which has been plowed late will continue to dry out during the season at a rate twice that of the early plowed. This shows plainly that plowing and early harrowing are essential in order to retain soil moisture, even though planting may be delayed.—Ohio Agricultural Station.

#### The Tomato Rot.

The tomato rot is caused by a fungous which is blown by the wind from plant to plant or carried by insects. The best

preventive for this disease is to plant on-fresh sod ground that has been fallowed, and use well-rotted manure mixed with a little phosphate. As soon as the young fruit commences to form, spray the vines with the Bordeaux mixture after the dew is off. The vines should be sprayed once every ten days. The spraying not only kills the fungus, but it helps the growth of the vines; larger, finer and more perfect fruit can be grown when the vines are thoroughly sprayed. It takes but one hour to spray thoroughly five hundred vines.

#### Orchard Treatment.

Good drainage, natural or artificial, is essential to success. Trees are important with wet feet.

Good tillage increases the available food supply of the soil and also conserves its moisture.

Tillage should be begun just as soon as the ground is dry enough in the spring, and should be repeated as often as once in ten days throughout the growing season, which extends from spring until July or August.

Only cultivated crops should be allowed in orchards—early in the season. Grain and hay should never be grown. Even hoed or cultivated crops may rob the trees of moisture and fertility if they are allowed to stand above the tree roots.

Watch a sod orchard. It will begin to fail before you know it.

Probably nine-tenths of the apple orchards are in sod, and many of them are meadows. Of course, they are failing.

The remedy for these apple failures is to cut down many of the orchards. For the remainder, the treatment is cultivation, fertilization, spraying—the trinity of orthodox apple growing.

Potash is the chief fertilizer to be applied to fruit trees, particularly after they come into bearing.

Potash may be had in wood ashes and muriate of potash. It is most commonly used in the latter form. An annual application of potash should be made upon bearing orchards, 500 pounds to the acre.

Phosphoric acid is the second important fertilizer to be applied artificially to orchards. Of the plain superphosphates from 300 to 500 pounds may be applied to the acre.

Nitrogen can be obtained cheapest by means of thorough tillage (to promote nitrification) and nitrogenous green manures.

Barn manures are generally more economically used when applied to farm crops than when applied to orchards; yet they can be used with good results, particularly when rejuvenating the old orchards.

Cultivation may be stopped late in the season, and a crop can then be sown upon the land. This crop may serve as a cover or protection to the soil, and as a green manure.—Prof. Bailey, Cornell University.

#### The Farmer Boy's Advantage.

A sturdy American of the self-made stock is Tilly Hayes, known the country over. He said in Atlanta the other day, of the degeneracy of the Boston youth of Yankee stock: "Just look at that sign on Washington street. The first name is the patronym of a Massachusetts family which has been prominent since colonial days. The second is that of a young German whom he has taken into partnership. When he dies the German's name will have first place. Our young men have begun to part their hair in the middle, and do not know how to roll a barrel. The young German and the young Irishman can lift up the barrel and carry it off—later they carry off the business, too."

There is a point here for youth in both city and country. The world wants workers—young men who mean business, who are reliable and who will develop capacity with experience. The farmer boy has a great advantage over the city lad in being "raised" among surroundings that bring out this spirit of industry that develop ability. The older we grow and the more we see of life the more do we realize that the country-bred man has a tremendous advantage in the battle of life. The boy is indeed fortunate who is a farmer's son.—Orange Judd Farmer.

#### Way to "Cool" Sitting Hens.

If rightly handled, the hen may be induced in a few days to go to scratching and give up all idea of sitting, without being cruel to her, either. Get a grocery box, or something similar, and convert it into the affair shown in cut. It has no bottom, but one end has a sloping top to throw off rats, and also protect the hen from the sun.

Tramps held up and robbed Will Passmore, Harry Miller, Thomas Nesbitt and Harry Wright in the Grand Trunk yards at Flint.

A company with \$10,000 capital has been incorporated at Litchfield to manufacture the Bake combination lay and cut rock.

Capt. George H. Cottrell and his wife of Marine City celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. The captain is 52 years old and his wife 73.

Mary Ryan, a 7-year-old Muskegon girl, has recovered a judgment for \$5,000 for injuries to her spine received while playing around a power wheel in the Playing Manufacturing Co.'s idle factory at that city. The sum was for \$15,000.

Miss Edith Embury of Port Huron was crossing Washington avenue on her wheel, when a runaway team dashed down the avenue. She was unable to get out of the way and was trampled under foot by the horses. She is terribly injured, but will live.

Dominick Petrella, an Italian aged 23 years, an employee of the Detroit and Pontiac Electric Railroad, was badly injured two miles north of Birmingham. He was riding on a gravel car when the trolley pole broke, the wheel striking him on the head and crushing in his skull.

How Ringing Affects Grapes.

Ringing grapes is practiced by many growers to secure early maturity and larger bunches. It consists simply of removing a ring of bark from the bearing arm between the main vine and the buds which are to produce fruit the first season. This does not interfere with the ascent of the sap, but it does prevent the return of the food that has been formed in the leaves. The parts of the branch above the ring can draw upon all the food formed in the leaves of that branch. As a result the overfed bunches grow faster and become larger than they otherwise would.

Neighbors' Trees.

More than one court has decided that a person may chop off the branches of a neighbor's tree which hang over his line, first giving notice to the neighbor of his intentions that the owner may chop them himself if he wishes to. The branches, however, belong to the owner of the tree, and must be thrown over the fence. Roots may be chopped off, but nothing put into the ground to cause the death of the tree.—Practical Farmer.

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The tomato rot is caused by a fungous which is blown by the wind from plant to plant or carried by insects. The best

## MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

### Faithful Recounting of Her Latest News.

**Murderer Harvey Gets a Life Sentence—Officers After a Gang of Horse Thieves—Michigan Railways Company—Mail Robbery at Saranac.**

There was no lagging of justice in the case of Joseph Harvey, the Howard City fiend who murdered his grandmother, Caroline Pierson; his uncle, Robert Pierson, and his wife, Mary. He was taken before Judge Davis in the Circuit Court and pleaded guilty to the charge of murder. Very briefly the judge announced the sentence of life imprisonment at Jackson, which was received by the prisoner in a stolid manner. After he was taken back to his cell, however, Harvey told the officer who had him in custody that the sentence was more severe than he expected. He has expressed no remorse over his deed.

**Gang of Horse Thieves.**

Deputy Sheriff Chappell of Elkhart County is acting in conjunction with the officers of southern Michigan counties adjacent to the State line in securing evidence which will result in the capture and conviction of a large gang of horse thieves, operating in northern Indiana and southern Michigan, who run the stolen property into Miami County, Ind., where it is hidden until such time as it can be safely disposed of. Samuel Miller, recently convicted at St. Joseph, is believed to have been allied with the gang. The operations have become so bold that in many localities anti-horse thief associations are being organized to co-operate with the authorities. The officers have, within the past few days, come into possession of some valuable clews and arrests are likely to follow.

**Combine of Michigan Roads.**

Congressman William Alden Smith, who is attorney for the Chicago and West Michigan and Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western railroads, confirms the New York dispatch regarding a union of Michigan railroads. He says: "The new system will be called the Michigan and Pere Marquette through, and all other lines will be abandoned. It will operate a through line between Chicago and Port

Huron. The new system has 2,000 miles of track. President Heald of the Chicago and West Michigan will probably be president." There is no Vanderbilt capital in the combination, Mr. Smith says, the principal owners being a Boston syndicate.

**Mail Pouches Riffed.**

The D. G. H. & M. Railroad station at Saranac was broken into. The robbers

devoted their attention exclusively to the mail pouches which came in on the 9:05 p. m. train from Detroit, and which are always left in the station over night. The pouches were cut open and all the letters and papers they contained were cut open and rifled. It is impossible to tell what amount of booty was secured by the thieves.

**Fatally Hurt in Collision.**

Christopher Bowman, aged 73, and Mrs. Dora Lang, both of Detroit, were fatally injured by the collision of a Rapid Rail-way electric car with the buggy in which they were riding. Two other occupants of the carriage received serious but not fatal injuries. The accident occurred fifteen miles from Detroit on Gratiot road.

**\$3,000 Blaze at Hillsdale.**

Fire at Hillsdale destroyed a store building belonging to Mrs. Wallace Johnson. The first floor was occupied by Kaufer & Cozen's meat market and the second floor by C. E. Singer's furniture store. The losses will aggregate \$3,000. The insurance aggregates \$2,000.

**State News in Brief.**

The late J. B. McCracken of Muskegon left an estate of \$200,000.

Byron Morill, the youngest son of J. A. Morill, was drowned in a cistern at Killmaster.

Horace J. Bishop, Jr., of Charlotte was run down by bicyclists riding a tandem and severely injured.

Henry Crisciades of Interlochen was so severely injured by a log falling on him he died of his injuries.

The country residence of George H. Jones at Prospect lake was destroyed by fire. Loss \$1,000, no insurance.

W. F. Smith, an attendant at the North Michigan asylum at Traverse City, was seriously injured in a bicycle accident.

Jacob Dressendorfer, a prominent Kent County farmer, was thrown out of a wagon and received injuries which caused his death.

Tramps held up and robbed Will Passmore, Harry Miller, Thomas Nesbitt and Harry Wright in the Grand Trunk yards at Flint.

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The Tomato Rot.

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Burglars have been doing Burglary.

The new opera house at Cass City is a fine building.

Chicken cholera is said to be epidemic in Amboy township.

Ex-Gov. Luce had a fine horse killed by lightning on his farm in Gillett.

Ann Arbor Common Council has pledged a site for the homeopathic hospital.

An Ex-artist man tied a horse close to his apiary and the bees stung the animal to death.

Laura, 2-year-old daughter of Henry Miller of Benton, was drowned in Sand creek, near Millburg.

The Iowa Life Insurance Company, with home offices at Chicago, has withdrawn from the State.

An Elkhorn grain buyer purchased 75,000 bushels of wheat during the past year and \$71,000 worth of oats.

Edward, 12-year-old son of William Hennessy of Watervliet, was drowned in Paw Paw river Monday afternoon.

Rev. Samuel M. Fowler of Kalamazoo celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his ministry Sunday. He is 80 years old.

The butchers' and grocers' associations of Bay City have taken a hand in the enforcement of the Sunday closing law.

The James A. Dubuque Manufacturing Co. of Northville has shipped a consignment of wheelbarrows to South America.

Chicken thieves are reaping a harvest in some portions of Hillsdale County. They even steal gatting hens, carrying off eggs, nest and all.

Gov. Pingree has had 10,000 copies of his message defending the military board printed and his clerks are mailing them to every county in the State.

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# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1899

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Bryan says the door is open for the bolters, and the chances are that they will continue to come out. —Washington Post.

Nearly every Republican County Convention in Ohio passed a resolution denouncing trusts. Republican resolutions on this subject mean something.

Geo. Lawton says the country traversed by his expedition is grandly beautiful and fertile. When peaceful industry gets a chance the Philippines will soon reach a high degree of prosperity.

Hundreds of millions were spent by the United States in carrying on the recent war and not a dollar is known to have been stolen. The people have another reason for appreciating the present administration.

Cuban private soldiers are accepting the money offered by the United States in spite of the efforts of their officers to prevent it. They also willingly deliver up their arms, which is a hard blow to mischief-making leaders.

The time appears to have arrived when the several factions at Lansing, including the governor, should get together and do the business they were elected to perform. The people of Michigan are becoming impatient. The situation at the capital at this time has no parallel in the history of the State. —Bay City Tribune.

William Jennings Bryan says he will stand by the free silver issue in the coming Presidential campaign, although there may be other issues equally deserving of his attention. There must have been more to drink than to eat at the banquets he has been attending lately. Southerners hospitality is inclined to be too lavish with liquid refreshments.

Of course arbitration can only be resorted to where there is a reasonable claim. Canada never assumed to own a port in Alaska until twenty-seven years after Russia conveyed the property to the United States. The discovery of gold makes a seaport desirable to Canada, but it does not follow that a pretense can be worked up to obtain one. —Globe-Democrat.

The resolutions adopted without a dissenting vote at the Illinois state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, approved the course of the government in the Philippines, denounced copperheadism, expressed faith in the purpose of the government, and endorsed the action of the President. Particularly emphatic was the resolution condemning the anti-imperialists who have tried to persuade the soldiers in the Philippines to refuse to obey orders, or to desert. This resolution, as well as the others had the ring of genuine soldier sentiment. —Globe-Democrat.

The weekly crop bulletin of the Michigan weather bureau says that the warm showery weather of the past week has been beneficial to all vegetation. At the close of the week, oats, rye, meadows and pasture show a general and decided improvement. Wheat, however, continues in very poor condition. Corn planting has steadily advanced, and is nearing completion in all parts of the state. On account of the poor weather corn has germinated slowly, but so far there are few complaints of rotting. Many fruit trees, especially peach trees, which had apparently weathered the cold winter, after leaving and blossoming, have commenced to die.

To the question: "Is it true that any protectionist ever said that it would be a good thing for the United States if it were separated from Europe by an ocean of fire?" the Boston Journal replies: "We believe that a remark something like this was once made—eighty or ninety years ago. The man who uttered it was a Democrat, by the way. His name was Thomas Jefferson." What a blessing it would be for the Democratic party if all books—especially all the histories—in the world could be destroyed in Thomas Jefferson's ocean of fire! That party has never kindly taken to history at any time, but it is only when the sayings of its patron saint are dragged out of the musty tombs of the Boston public library that it feels an overpowering resentment against the man, who invented moveable types. —Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Dan Beard, the well-known artist, and author of several popular books for boys, has become a contributor to The Ladies' Home Journal. He will write an entertaining series of articles for boys, and he begins his work in the June issue with an illustrated article on "A Boys Underground Club House." He gives the details of the construction and equipment of a subterranean house, and ideas for the conduct of the club, presenting the subject in a most novel and interesting way.

Since the beginning of the Spanish war, 6,194 soldiers have been killed in action and died of wounds and disease. Only 702 were killed in action, 5,492 died of disease, and more than half that number—3,630 died in the camps in the United States. In Cuba 203 were killed in action, 77 died of wounds, and 1,000 of disease. In the Philippines 219 were killed in action, 72 died of wounds and only 323 died as a result of disease. In Porto Rico 3 were killed, 7 died of wounds and 276 of disease. In this country 5 were killed, 26 died of wounds, and 3,830 of disease. At Honolulu 40 soldiers died of disease.

Senator Cressel, of the North Dakota Legislature, has introduced a bill to compel all applicants for marriage licenses to pass a physical and mental examination by physicians appointed by the State. Good idea! A North Dakota man has a right to the assurance that his wife will be able to split her own wood, and hustle for dinner, while he is at the corner grocery or post-office talking with his neighbors about the crime of '73, or the unconstitutionality of expansion of our territory, and other subjects relative to the country, with which a Populist is always loaded.

Memorial Day was celebrated on both sides of the world. Before morning dawned in the United States the notable ceremonies at Manila were nearly over. The graves of Americans in Cuba were covered with flowers, and festoons of laurel were placed on the wreck of the Maine in the harbor of Havana. One year has brought striking changes, carrying the flag westward across the Pacific, and a thousand miles to the East in the Atlantic. Yesterday the richest blossoms of every clime were placed upon the sacred resting places of the country's defenders. The observance of the day was general, even more so than usual, and the marks of sympathetic interest were never more impressive. —Globe-Democrat.

The June CENTURY is an Out-of-Doors Number, abounding with full page illustrations, including a frontispiece by Albert Sterner, representing Isaac Walton sitting reading under a tree—and of course, fishing as he reads. This is apropos of the opening article, a discursive essay on "Fishererman's Luck." Other outdoor papers in this number are Capt. J. C. Ayer's "After Big Game with Packs" a hunting expedition in which pack mules played an important part; also "Out of Doors in Texas" and "Out of Doors in Colorado." In the same out-of-doors category is "The Tramp and the Railroads," in which Josiah Flynt, the well-known expert in tramp life, presents in popular form the results of an investigation of the means adopted by a great railroad to abate the tramp nuisance on its lines—a work of importance to the public than to the railroads themselves. "With Lawton at El Cenizo," by F. Norris, author of "McFeeigan," is the only Spanish-American war story in this number. Mr. Crawford's "Via Crucis" is continued and there are stories by Tudor Jenks, Ruth McHenry-Stuart and others. The poetry is in keeping with the character of this open-air number of the magazine.

Never, perhaps, has Memorial Day been more generally or more reverently celebrated than it was this year. The war with Spain—skirmish though it was, so far as actual military operations were concerned—has given a newer and broader significance to the day. It has left the country with a better and loftier national spirit than was ever before known. Whatever trace of sectionalism remained has been obliterated. Men of the North and men of the South have again fought shoulder to shoulder, died side by side, and blended their blood in a common stream; and a united country has paid tribute to their memory while it honored the memory of other men who, whatever the side on which they fought, went down into the valley of the shadow of death with our heroes! This nation grows men. Some persons will tell you that corn is king; some that iron is king; others that coal is king; then again others that cotton is king; but all are mistaken—in this country man is king. And the nation or country that can grow men of such character and such loftiness of soul, that they will go down to death, if need be, for an idea, for a principle, can rule the world. For these are the men

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 2nd, '99.

## EDITOR CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

President McKinley has not definitely decided to issue a call for volunteers for the Philippines; but it is regarded as practically certain, that he will do so in a few days, the number of volunteers to be called for to be decided by General Otis, who has been asked to state how many more men he wants. Secretary Alger says that Gen. Otis has understood from the first that he could have as many men as he considered necessary to put down the Filipino revolt. There will be no difficulty in getting as many volunteers as may be called for. A number of governors have not fled the President of the willingness of their states to furnish as many as may be wanted, and Gov. Otero, of New Mexico, called in person to tell President McKinley that his state is ready to furnish a regiment at a day's notice; that the four companies of Roosevelt's Rough Riders from that state are ready to a man to enlist for the Philippines.

Count de Areos, the new Spanish Minister, arrived in Washington this week, and formally re-established diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Spain.

Col. Henderson's candidacy for the Speakership is having a big boom, and his friends are claiming that his election is practically assured. Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, whose familiarity with things congressional and his known opposition to making claims for effect, said of the Speakership campaign: "The action of the Wisconsin delegation means that Col. Henderson will be recognized as the only Western candidate within thirty days, and practically assures his election as Speaker. Michigan will declare for him when its delegation meets, next week, as will Indiana, and there is no doubt where Minnesota stands. He will get Ohio also, and the Speakership will be decided long before Congress meets." Friends of the other candidates do not, of course, admit all the claims made by Col. Henderson's friends, but they all admit the existence of a Henderson boom.

Another old-time democrat who sees nothing ahead of his party but overwhelming defeat is ex-Representative Weadock, of Mich., who is in Washington on business. He said of the political outlook: "I do not see wherein there is any solid ground for hope of democratic success as long as present conditions continue. It must be evident to every well informed student of politics that the men who upheld the democracy in times past, who represented the brains, dignity, and true worth of the party, are now in their tents. They are going to remain in them, too, a long while, before they will join hands with the popularistic crowd that took possession in 1896, and who have made shipwreck of a great political organization. The talk of healing the breach between the factions is idle, for there can be no basis of agreement between those who uphold the doctrines promulgated at Chicago and those who are loyal to the time-honored principles of the democratic party."

The business of the U. S. Patent Office is a barometer of the progress and prosperity of the country. Although applications for patents are more numerous than ever before, the business of the Patent Office has been brought so nearly up to date by Commissioner Duell that patents are often granted in from four to six weeks. The old and widely known law firm of C. A. Snow & Co., with a record of having obtained more than 20,000 patents for inventors, and with clients in every city, town and village in the country, paid Commissioner Duell a high compliment when they said that

in their twenty-five years practice before the patent office have applications for patents been so promptly and so intelligently acted upon as no.

Hon. Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is now known as one of the country's greatest orators—although he is comparatively a young man. Following is an extract of his Decoration Day oration, at Arlington Cemetery: "Yes, as these survivors march on Decoration day, by looking closely you can see between the lines those specter soldiers—the boys who never came home; you can see also the phantom flags and banners floating among them—these were borne by the boys who never came back. Truly the greatest product of our nation is our heroes! This nation grows men. Some persons will tell you that corn is king; some that iron is king; others that coal is king; then again others that cotton is king; but all are mistaken—in this country man is king. And the nation or country that can grow men of such character and such loftiness of soul, that they will go down to death, if need be, for an idea, for a principle, can rule the world. For these are the men

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The business of the U. S. Patent Office is a barometer of the progress and prosperity of the country. Although applications for patents are more numerous than ever before, the business of the Patent Office has been brought so nearly up to date by Commissioner Duell that patents are often granted in from four to six weeks. The old and widely known law firm of C. A. Snow & Co., with a record of having obtained more than 20,000 patents for inventors, and with clients in every city, town and village in the country, paid Commissioner Duell a high compliment when they said that

in their twenty-five years practice before the patent office have applications for patents been so promptly and so intelligently acted upon as no.

Hon. Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is now known as one of the country's greatest orators—although he is comparatively a young man. Following is an extract of his Decoration Day oration, at Arlington Cemetery: "Yes, as these survivors march on Decoration day, by looking closely you can see between the lines those specter soldiers—the boys who never came home; you can see also the phantom flags and banners floating among them—these were borne by the boys who never came back. Truly the greatest product of our nation is our heroes! This nation grows men. Some persons will tell you that corn is king; some that iron is king; others that coal is king; then again others that cotton is king; but all are mistaken—in this country man is king. And the nation or country that can grow men of such character and such loftiness of soul, that they will go down to death, if need be, for an idea, for a principle, can rule the world. For these are the men

**Kidney Diseases**  
ARE THE MOST FATAL OF ALL DISEASES.  
**FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE**  
Is a guaranteed remedy for all KIDNEY and BLADDER Diseases.

FOLEY'S BANNER SALVE is a Healing Wonder.

For Sale by L. FOURNIER.

## M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE



Patented July 21, 1896. (TRADE MARK.) Patented July 6, 1897.

**50 PER CENT. SAVING.** Requires no top or bottom rail and only  $\frac{1}{4}$  as many posts as many old style netting and makes a better fence. A full line of Field and Hog Fencing, Steel Picket Lawn Fence, Gates, Posts, Rail, etc. Write for full particulars.

UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill.

which make a country great and a nation strong and invincible."

Some of the criticism of the President's civil service order is made in ignorance. No position is exempted from the rules that the experience of the head of the department under which it is has not shown that it never should have been placed under the rules. Most of the exceptions—probably between four and five thousand places, are excepted—are places put under the rules by Mr. Cleveland's blanket order, not for the good of the civil service, but for the benefit of the democrats who filled them. The order is all right.

A Card of Thanks.

I wish to say that I am under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Pain-Balm has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction. We feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy, and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by L. Fournier.

Reports to the state board of health show that influenza, neuralgia, rheumatism, bronchitis and tonsillitis, in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan, during the past week. Consumption was reported at 151 places, scarlet fever at 35, typhoid fever at 20, diphtheria at 11, measles at 68, and whooping cough at 11.

Last fall I sprained my left hip, while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on said at first it was a slight strain and would soon be well, but it grew worse, and the doctor then said, I had rheumatism. It continued to grow worse, and I could hardly get around to work. I went to a drug store, and the druggist recommended to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it, and one half of a 50-cent bottle cured me entirely. I now recommend it to all my friends.—F. A. Babcock, Erie, Pa. It is for sale by L. Fournier.

According to the report of Col. C. V. R. Pond, asst. adjt. general G.A. R., Dept. of Mich., we learn that on Memorial Day the number of comrades in line with 108 Posts, was 5,916; number of cemeteries visited, 395; number of public schools represented, 237; number of school children participating, 18,300; number of civic organizations in the parade, 171; estimated number of citizens other than those above mentioned as participating, 10,750. Delayed reports will increase the above figures.

Would not suffer so again for Fifty Times its Price.

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I felt so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store, and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It worked like magic and one dose fixed me all right. It certainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. Wilson, Liv. eryman, Burgettstown, Washington Co., Pa. This remedy is for sale by L. Fournier.

BUY YOUR

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE

AND

FARM IMPLEMENTS,

OF US.

WE WILL TREAT

YOU RIGHT,

AND SAVE YOU

MONEY.

Salling, Hanson &

Company,

Grayling, Michigan

## WALL PAPER!

WALL PAPER.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE STORE.

THE WALL PAPER SEASON is here, and I have the best stock of the



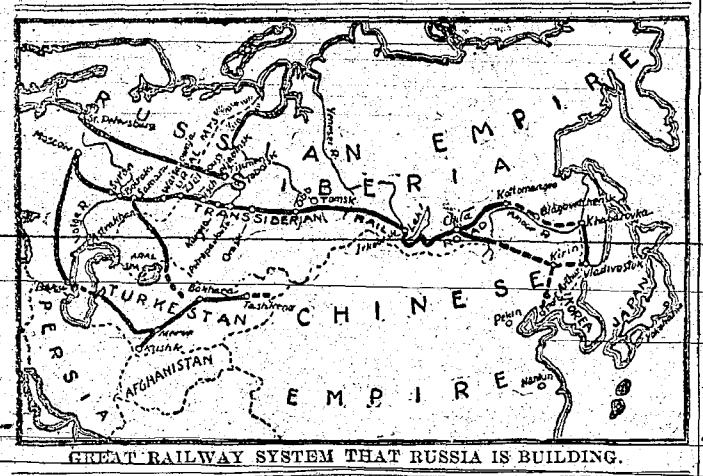
## RUSSIA'S BIG ROAD.

### GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

When the Czar's Stupendous Project Is Completed Our Pacific Coast May Become More Important than the Atlantic.

The Russian minister of railroads is quoted in recent St. Petersburg dispatches as saying that there is no longer doubt that the trans-Siberian road will be finished next year and that when it is completed it will be possible to make the trip around the world in thirty-three days. In this same dispatch Bremen is taken for the European starting point, for the reason that it is reached by steamer from New York; thence the route indicated is from Bremen to St. Petersburg in one and a half days; St. Petersburg to Vladivostock, ten days; Vladivostock to San Francisco by steamer, four and one-half days; San Francisco to Chicago, three-and-one-half days; Chicago to New York, one day; New York to Bremen, seven days.

Should this longest railroad in the



GREAT RAILWAY SYSTEM THAT RUSSIA IS BUILDING.

world be completed next year it will have been nine years in course of construction. The preliminary plan of its construction was outlined by the late Emperor Alexander III. of Russia in his rescript addressed in May, 1891, to the Czarowit. Surveys were made for portions of this continuous trans-Siberian road in 1887-88. Designed to begin at Chelabinsk, near the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia, it was to end in Vladivostock on the Pacific ocean and, together with the system of Russian railroads, was destined for connecting the Baltic Sea with the Pacific. For the sake of facility of construction it was divided into seven lines under the following names, respectively: The Western Siberian Rail-

RAILWAY ACROSS THE STEPPES.

road, 885 miles; the Central Siberian road, 1,160 miles; the Baikal Loop Line, 105 miles; the Trans-Baikal Railroad, 639 miles; the Amoor, 1,111 miles; the North Oussour, 227 miles, and the South Oussour, 232 miles. So that the total length of the railroad in Asiatic Russia was designed to be 4,507 miles, and the total distance from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock, or from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific, was estimated at 8,332 miles. This gigantic work has been prosecuted with marvelous vigor and steadiness and a year ago was declared to be nearing completion.

Changes in the Line.

Changes have been necessitated in the line by recent events in China, originally only one port on the Pacific was thought of, Vladivostock, and that was to be reached first, by a northerly and then by a southerly bend entirely through Russian territory. But owing to interests obtained by Russia in Manchuria it was deemed inexpedient to follow the line as it was originally surveyed, and accordingly, a new line direct from Irkutsk southwest to Vladivostock was adopted. Still more recent events in China have caused another change in the main line to be made, and in consequence, not Vladivostock but Port Arthur will be the terminus on the Pacific. So that the trans-Siberian Railroad divides into three prongs as near approach is made to the Pacific. One prong goes straight on to Vladivostock, another strikes down through Manchuria and a third bears in a southerly direction down to Port Arthur. Either of these latter is a shorter cut to the sea by several hundred miles, the Port Arthur route being the shortest of the three. Vladivostock is not to be abandoned; it will have its railroad and be made in consequence a commercial place of importance, but it has the disadvantage of being during one-half the year under snow and ice. Port Arthur is open the year round. But this latter port is in China and before Russia decided to extend its trans-Siberian Railroad thither Russia must have come to a satisfactory understanding with China. Within the present year, then, St. Petersburg will be connected by rail not only with Vladivostock, but with Port Arthur, and probably within next year by branch roads with Canton and Pekin.

It is estimated that after the road is completed after the first few years of traffic the journey from St. Petersburg to Pekin will be made in five days. From London the most important harbor on the Japan Sea will be seaventened and a half days. It is now possible by the "North Express" to go from London to St. Petersburg in two days and four hours, it will therefore be possible to reach Pekin from London in seven or eight days. But this is the future. While the road is new and stiff the speed at which the trains will run will not be greater than twenty miles an hour, but even so it will be possible to go from London to Japan in sixteen days and to China in seventeen days. The shortest cut at present from London to those countries is across the Atlantic across the United States or Canada and across the Pacific, and with the best of luck it takes

levee that it will continue in that direction. Civilization, so far as we know, began in the Euphrates valley, moved to the Nile valley, and then to the east end of the Mediterranean. Rome took it up and spread it entirely around the Mediterranean, and afterward westward into the Atlantic. There was never any change or shadow of turning in the course civilization would pursue in its march over the world. Meanwhile eastern trade was had by the advancing nations—first Venice possessed it, then Spain and Portugal and next Holland and England. Venice ceased as a world power, and her successors to the trade of the Orient, while continuing in the rich traffic looked ever out toward the west. At length nations surrendered that trade to commercial companies, and themselves sought more and more to discover and occupy new lands in the distant west. Exactly three centuries ago England incorporated the East India company, when England was engaged in making conquests on the American continent. "Westward the course of empire takes its way." It was pursuing that course when it left the Atlantic States of this republic and made its way over the Alleghenies and into the Mississippi valley. Again it was pursuing that course when, in 1849-50, the Pacific coast was reached, and the intermediate country began to be occupied by intelligent people. One interest in "empire" is or was until recently, limited to these United States. How far that interest may extend and how permanently nobody just now can say. But it is absolutely certain that the part the United States are to have in the trade and commerce of the beyond of all the Asiatic countries—is to be immense and soon to be realized. The completion of the trans-Siberian railroad is an event of the greatest significance to this country. It means, first, that Siberia, a country as large as all North America and

From almost the first the activity of the Russians in Siberia has not been confined to building the main line. Branch roads were early contemplated and some of them are completed. The Russian railroad from Chelabinsk to the navigable part of the river is nearly completed and the products of Siberia will thus have an important outlet to the White Sea, and hand in hand with the building of the main Siberian water ways connecting with the railroad is progressing, and surveys are preparing for the building of branch roads to all the more important towns of the various provinces and to the mining districts. Few of these branches will be built, however, until the trunk line is completed, for most of the energy and money will be devoted to the main road until the great project is an accomplished fact.

An enormous part of the country that is tributary to the Siberian Railroad is amply blessed by nature and is capable of supporting an enormous population. This road will be the main factor in the next century in the development of an important fraction of the earth's surface. We have only to glance over the list of the projected lines connecting the Siberian road with China to get an idea of the immense in-



AROUND THE WORLD IN THIRTY-THREE DAYS.

about as diversified as respects climate, soil and general fertility as large portions of North America, will be filled up with industrious people, and that before the twentieth century is half out all Asia will be teeming with new life and sharing modern prosperity.

Secondly, it means that the United States will then exchange products on a large scale with Siberia, China and every other country in that quarter of the globe. Then the Pacific Ocean will be white with steam and sail, as the Atlantic now is, and our Pacific States will be populated perhaps no less densely than Japan. The civilization on the Pacific coast will be the best on this continent, and the splendor of its trading and commercial achievements will eclipse anything that has been known in the past on the eastern side of the continent. Only—the United States is destined to face about and face the Pacific and the Orient.

Yes, mam," replied the cabby, "it's painful to the horse I doubt, but that's not the worst of it. It's the getting of it on that pains the poor thing. We had to stretch the bridle and draw it over the horse's head and down all his body to get it on."

"For the hand's sake alive!" exclaimed the old woman, and walked away hurriedly.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The smaller the woman the easier it is for her to twist a big man around her finger.

Such sections of the Siberian railroad as are being operated are reported to be earning operating expenses. The first, or western, section earned expenses the first year, which was 1894. It carried, of first, second, third and fourth class passengers 162,815. It brought 180,000 settlers into the country, besides 33,000 workmen and 2,258 convicts.

In 1895 the connecting, or

Omsk-Obl., section carried into the country 37,500 passengers of the different classes and 116,026 settlers. In 1896 on the third section the Chelabinsk, were carried 23,763 passengers and 3,072 settlers. That was thought to be a good beginning, but it is stated that since 1890, the road having been enormously extended and old stations improved and new stations established, the passenger business has largely increased. Official tables are not at hand, but it is believed that during the last two years not less than 350,000 immigrants have arrived in Siberia. From all accounts the most of them are contented and doing fairly well. The total receipts last year for transportation of passengers and freights were upward of \$3,500,000. These figures will serve to change the ideas many hold of that country. Siberia has ever been regarded as a frozen waste, uninhabited except by exiles and quite uninhabitable. A country that can furnish such an amount of business to a new railroad is plainly something very different from that.

When the road is completed the passenger business will be largely increased, for the way passenger traffic will increase, and it is certain that thousands every year will prefer to go all-round around the world, especially as that way it is cheaper and quicker. Tickets from Warsaw to Vladivostock cost 120 rubles, or \$32.40. From London to Vladivostock the cost of a ticket is \$119, first-class; a second-class ticket is considerably cheaper. A Chicago person knowing the fare to New York and London can easily calculate the cost of transportation from his city through Europe to Vladivostock. The price of a first-class ticket by the Suez canal to Japan is \$228. Add the price of sleeping berth, twelve nights, by the Siberian route, and still there is a saving of \$16. It is estimated that 100,000 first-class passengers will use the new route annually. Expectations are high and are entertained of the freight traffic. Goods going over the road to the east and those coming west will be those that can pay the highest rates, such as furs, gold, silver, platinum and tea. As the estimated cost of building and equipping the road is \$100,000,000, the highest caravans it may be capable of will be needed to pay a profit on the investment. But as the road is owned by the Russian Government and as above all things a military road, pecuniary profits are not what are mainly sought.

May Branch Roads.

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It is surmised, however, that Van Hyusen keeps much money, gold and silver, on hand, for he is a miser. Passers-by, it is said, often hear the click-clack of coins coming from the leafy domes; on such occasions the baron is supposed to be counting over his treasures, but whether this surmise is true is a question. Perhaps he is merely trying to amuse himself, and, being the owner of the forest where he lives, he provides all the meat for his table. Wonderful stories are in circulation respecting the man's skill as a crack shot. Maybe that is one reason why he never was molested by burglars or robbers.

Twenty years ago Baron Van Hyusen held the post of chamberlain at the court of old King William. He was then one of the gayest dogs in the kingdom and aided his royal master in many an escapade, for he was full of money and health. Suddenly, in the midst of pleasures, he withdrew himself from society, appointed an administrator for his estates and went to the forest, where he spent a month putting up the house shown in the illustration. That done, he discharged his servants, sold his horses, carriages and furniture and said "good-bye" to the world. He has rarely spoken to any one since.

Siberian Gentleman's Life.

"For five months of the year the Siberian man of fashion lives in the open air, either at the mining camp or in the hunting field," says Thomas G. Allen, Jr., in Ladies' Home Journal. "He is an early bird under all circumstances, and invariably rises between 7 and 8 o'clock, although he may have had but a couple of hours' rest. Nearly every meal is succeeded by a nap. However, dressing operations do not take very long, for when he retires the Siberian only divests himself of his coat and boots. Slippers are unknown in Siberia, and in many houses beds, also. The samovar is set on the dining-room table at 8 a. m., together with eggs, black and white bread, sardines, jam and cakes, etc. Breakfast is eaten, and washed down by five or six glasses of tea stirred up with sugar, cream and sometimes jam. At 1 o'clock dinner is served, and at 5 in the afternoon another small meal, much like that of the morning, is taken. A meat supper follows at 9 o'clock.

Naming the Child.

"Among the plantation negroes in the old times," writes a correspondent, "the naming of a child was a matter of great moment. Since they all had the same surname, the distinction had to be made in some other way. And since

there were 100 or more to be named, the Bible, classics, literature and history were culled from very freely by the master or some other member of the family to assist the parents in this matter. Among the various names I recall this was the most original one: Elijah the Prophet, Lucius K. Polk, Mars Abberth L. The latter name was a compliment to one of the young masters, and not to have given the title would have been an act of disloyalty. The name, however, was abbreviated to "Prop." and he was so called."—New York Tribune.

When Leap Years Will Be No More.

Within eight more centuries leap year will have become a relic of the present time. By that time the extra eleven days lost to make up the changes from the old Julian calendar to that of the present day will have been duly accounted for, and the world will run around in just 365 days, and no more.

For the hand's sake alive!

exclaimed the old woman, and walked away hurriedly.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The smaller the woman the easier it is for her to twist a big man around her finger.

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#### Force of Rifle Bullet.

In the English official regulations for 1888 it is stated that the mean extreme range of the Lee-Metford bullet may be taken as about 3,500 yards, although, with a strong wind, 3,700 yards have been observed. The bullets find their way through joints of walls, unless the walls are made very fine and set in cement. About 150 rounds, concentrated on nearly the same spot at 200 yards, will break a nine-inch brick wall. Rammed earth gives less protection than loose. When fired into sand the bullet is found to be always turned aside after it has entered a litte way.

#### Victoria Getting Young.

In view of the Queen's approaching visit to the continent, Englishmen are especially interested in her health. It is announced that her hearing has grown acute and her eyesight keener. Youthful faculties in old age depend upon the health. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cures indigestion, constipation, biliousness, nervousness, as well as malaria, fever and ague.

#### Making Trouble.

"Mamma and I are not on speaking terms."

#### How distressing."

"She went and told Harry that I trimmed all my own hats before we were married."

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been godsend to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Fla., Sept. 17, 1882.

Although a man may acknowledge he has faults he seldom owns up to those his friends accuse him of.

"Pride Goeth Before a Fall."

Some proud people think they are strong, ridicule the idea of disease, neglect health, let the blood run down, and stomach, kidneys, and liver become deranged. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will prevent the fall and save your pride.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
NEVER OVERDOSES.

**SYRUP OF FIGS**  
NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

**THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS**  
is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company —

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky.  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

**HEADACHE**  
"Both physicians and laymen have been using CASCARETT and they are the best medicine we have had in the house. Last week my wife was stricken with a severe headache and I gave her a dose of the CASCARETT and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend CASCARETT." — CHAS. STEPHORD, Pittsburgh Safe Deposit Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**CANDY CATHARTIC**  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Plastic, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Too Good, Never Sicken, Weakens or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, 100c, 125c, 150c, 200c, 250c, 300c, 350c, 400c, 450c, 500c, 550c, 600c, 650c, 700c, 750c, 800c, 850c, 900c, 950c, 1000c, 1050c, 1100c, 1150c, 1200c, 1250c, 1300c, 1350c, 1400c, 1450c, 1500c, 1550c, 1600c, 1650c, 1700c, 1750c, 1800c, 1850c, 1900c, 1950c, 2000c, 2050c, 2100c, 2150c, 2200c, 2250c, 2300c, 2350c, 2400c, 2450c, 2500c, 2550c, 2600c, 2650c, 2700c, 2750c, 2800c, 2850c, 2900c, 2950c, 3000c, 3050c, 3100c, 3150c, 3200c, 3250c, 3300c, 3350c, 3400c, 3450c, 3500c, 3550c, 3600c, 3650c, 3700c, 3750c, 3800c, 3850c, 3900c, 3950c, 4000c, 4050c, 4100c, 4150c, 4200c, 4250c, 4300c, 4350c, 4400c, 4450c, 4500c, 4550c, 4600c, 4650c, 4700c, 4750c, 4800c, 4850c, 4900c, 4950c, 5000c, 5050c, 5100c, 5150c, 5200c, 5250c, 5300c, 5350c, 5400c, 5450c, 5500c, 5550c, 5600c, 5650c, 5700c, 5750c, 5800c, 5850c, 5900c, 5950c, 6000c, 6050c, 6100c, 6150c, 6200c, 6250c, 6300c, 6350c, 6400c, 6450c, 6500c, 6550c, 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## AT THE WINDOW.

You are there at the window; the splendor. Falls on the great gardens. With all the sweets it can render. The way up the love-treillis knows. The dance do you hear them begin it? And why are you lingering there? They miss you each musical minute. But toss me that rose in your hair!

Who gave it? I care not. I only know this: In the shadow I stand And sigh, as the lost and the lonely, For the touch of your lips of your hand.

I hear not the tender words spoken By lovers that call you most fair; But am I not worthy one token— That rose in your beautiful hair?

Ah, me! for the careless, mad dancers And all the wild, reveling throng! Ah, me! for the waltz and the lancers. That fair would make sorrow a song. Do you know the heart speaks in the thrilling?

Sweet music? They cannot impart A balm to the eyes that are ailing, Nor dance down the grief of the heart!

You are there at the window. Oh, let me. Not grieve you in darkness below! Back—back to the dance, and forget me!

But dearest, this—this are you go. I care not for tender words spoken By lovers that call you most fair; But kiss it, and toss me that token— That rose in your beautiful hair!

## IN THE HEART OF THE ROCKIES.

By Mary W. Roe.

Jack and I had run up into the mountains of Colorado for our summer's outing, and, invigorated by the cool bracing air, had been glorying in climbs and scrambles among the matchless canons and valleys. We had found a quiet home among the foot-hills, and every day, as our strength came back, we increased our distance, until the dear old mountains already seemed like well-tried friends, who had gently taken from us the cares and anxieties with which we came, and, in return, were giving us back our youth and the elastic vigor of childhood.

This morning we had climbed to the broken summit of a mountain which stood in the angle of two canons, surrounded by a perfect amphitheatre of hills. It was a hard climb, and at first we were too exhausted to see or care for the wonderful beauty around. After a rest we explored the three peaks of the summit, and traced out many tramps for the days to come, as we noted the windings of mountain road or trail among the hills and valleys at our feet. Then, perhaps foolishly, we discarded the trail, and began the descent over a shoulder of the mountain which we could see all the way down to the rushing, torrent, at the bottom of the canon.

As we neared the foot of the mountain, we came upon a group of people staring up at the face of a granite cliff which lifted itself almost perpendicularly hundreds of feet above the stream at its foot. Under a pine sat a pale-faced lady in black, hushing in her arms a laughing baby, while with horror-stricken eyes she watched two figures clinging to the cliff before her, 500 feet up, one, that of her boy, motionless; the other, that of her gallant husband, straining with brave but futile efforts to reach his son, but separated from him by about 30 feet of impassable, overhanging rock. For hours the boy had clung there, evidently unable to help himself, and for a long time the father had been trying to bring him assistance, but without avail. Almost immediately after we joined the rapidly gathering crowd, a white-haired gentleman touched my husband's shoulder, and said: "If only I were once more young, I would go to the help of that brave fellow." Jack's cheery voice rang out: "How many of you will go with me to save that boy?" No answer. Again the question, and a young man ran in body, but with dauntless courage, in his big eyes, said, "I'll go, sir!" Jack knew that he could never make that climb. In spite of his willing spirit, so he asked him instead to go to the foot of the canon at once for rope and expert help; and, meanwhile, he himself climbed up far enough to send his voice on to the father, urging him to wait for the help coming. By the time Jack had climbed down and taken a few mouthfuls of food, urged upon him by kind ladies, our friend returned, bringing several hundred feet of larlat rope. There came with him three stalwart men who had just arrived in some prairie schooners, and were encamped on the mesa at the mouth of the canon. Although just from the plains, utterly unaccustomed to the mountains, the call of distress had found a ready response in their manly hearts. Walking right up to Jack, they said: "Captain, we don't know whether we can even get to the top of that place, but we'll try mighty hard."

The four men took their ropes, some water and food, and started back on the trail by which we had ascended that morning, for the cliff was inaccessible on three sides from below. Fortunately I passed down to where the poor little mother sat, and tried to forget my own anxiety in the presence of her greater fear.

I scanned the cliff, and saw that between the part of the mountain upon which the trail lay and the precipice before us was a deep chasm with almost perpendicular sides, upon which I felt sure no human being could find footing. The cliff they must reach seemed to stand out detached and inaccessible. Consequently I was surprised when, sooner than any one expected, the four men appeared on top, in plain view, but far beyond the reach of our voices. With the fascination of fear, I saw Jack lie down and look over the edge of the cliff. Then we caught a glimpse of them all as they secured the rope to a boulder above, and lifted away such loose rocks as threatened to fall down on the boy beneath. Then, as the men afterward told me, Jack said: "Men, I will have to go down to that sharp ledge below, or it will be one rope." One of them answered: "I would never let you do

it, captain, but I just cannot keep my head anywhere near that edge. We'll hold on to this end of the rope, though, 'till there's a human at the other end."

"All right, fellows, let her go," and, thankful for old gymnasium practice, Jack let himself over the edge, and began to overhand down the rope. Far below, with a thrill of agony, his little wife saw his familiar figure, with the old felt hat as usual on the back of his head, hanging over 500 feet of space.

Just as he started, a large piece of rock that the natives call "rotten granite" broken by his movements, rolled over the ledge, and, bounding from the rocks, actually grazed the knee of the boy below. We saw Jack, on reaching the ledge, lean cautiously forward and note the position of the boy. Then he drew down the rope from above, and, weighting it, lowered it carefully. It slid down like a serpent, slowly, and we watched breathlessly to see whether it would be within reach of the lad's arm, for we saw that he could not move from his place at all to grasp it. An involuntary shout went up from the increasing crowd in the canon when it slipped over his shoulder and into his lap. We saw him wind it twice around his body, fasten it securely, and gave the signal to his father, who passed it on to Jack, and he to the men above. As the rope tightened, the boy slowly rose to his feet, and we saw with relief that his legs were not broken, as we had feared. He had remained motionless all those long hours because his feet rested on two little niches so narrow that he dared not alter his position an inch.

Instead of drawing him to the top, we soon saw that they were directing him to the left toward the rock upon which his father was, and which

dangerous though it was, still had been reached by him from below. The eyes of the silent crowd followed the movements of the boy, as, encouraged again, and supported by the rope, he pluckily made his way around the projecting cliff, pushing his body with arms and legs away from the rocks, that the rope might hang free from above. Avoiding any look into the depths below, his eyes sought the shallow quackeries a truthful source of revenue and themselves sometimes the pets of "society?" asks the New York World.

"Remember the Maine" and "I'm not a hero, I'm only a regular" are the epigrams of our war with Spain. General Fred. Funston, the gallant commander of the Kansas regiment in the Philippines, however, has just contributed the finest phrase of the contest: "How long can you hold your position?" asked General MacArthur, at Caloocan. Funston's reply was: "Until my regiment is mustered out."

According to that expert observer, L. G. Powers, late Labor Commissioner of Minnesota, the losses that most sorely afflict the farmers of the country are incurred not in stock but in "stocks." He declared that the farmers constitute the major part of the flocks of "lamb" shorn in Wall street, and he estimates that they furnish about three-fourths of the "outside money" lost in speculation there.

Superintendent Andrews of the Chicago public schools has sent to the school-principals of that city a list of eleven words, the orthography of which has been reformed for use in the schools of the Windy City. They are as follows: Program (programme), the (though), thoro (thorough), thoroare (thoroughfare) (through), thoroout (throughout), catalog (catalogue), prolog (prologue), decalog (catalogue), deumagog (demagogue) and pedagog (pedagogue).

London coroners are sticklers for their rights. A box held at a railroad station recently, owing to the railroad officials having lost the way bill, was opened, though it was consigned to a Hamburg museum, and the body of a young woman and two skulls were found inside. The young woman was a mummified Peruvian, and the skulls were prehistoric, yet the coroner of the district insists on holding inquests on both mummy and skulls unless the museum people have them removed.

It is a remarkable fact that the American cotton manufacturer, despite the fact that he is the only textile producer in the United States who has the raw material ready to hand, has failed to reduce the importation of goods that compete with his output, while, on the other hand, the manufacturers of silk and wool have succeeded in very materially lessening the imports of silken and woolen fabrics.

The fact is all the more remarkable because the exports of American cotton goods show a handsome gain, says the Dry Goods Economist.

The Arkansas Legislature has passed a game law that will subject to a fine a woman wearing a stuffed bird on her hat. It provides that "any person who shall have in possession or who shall sell or expose for sale any feathers or skins or parts of birds used in millinery or similar purposes, or shall kill for such purposes any birds in this State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for each bird skin or part of skin or parcel of feathers so sold or offered for sale or killed for that purpose."

"I shall put an end to my miserable existence," he said, in terrible earnestness.

She did not apply for a stay of execution, and he went forth into the cold, gray afternoon.

Half an hour later her dearest friend came in.

"Oh, Alice," she exclaimed, hurriedly, "what have you ever done to Harry?" He looked the very picture of desolation when I met him, and he told me he was going to drown himself.

"I think not," replied the authoress of all his woes.

"But he will, I am sure," insisted the visitor. "I could see it in his eyes. I'm positive he will go right down and jump into the river."

"Perhaps," admitted the other, quite freely.

"Then, you think as I do—that he will drown himself? Oh, you—"

"I bear your pardon," interrupted the other. "I'm sure that he won't. He can't; he's too light to sink."

Thus does a woman play tag-time on the strings by which she holds man's heart in thrall—Washington Star.

Express-Cars on Street Car Tracks.

Express cars are now running on the street car tracks of Pittsburg. "They are built on the same principle as the United States mail cars," says The Dispatch. "There are two doors, one in front and one in the rear. The interior is made of the finest wood, and has several shelves for packages. All along the route yesterday people looked with interest at the new car. Few had any idea to what it was used for, but in McKeesport blocks of children used to leave Canton last fall with arms for the Philippines. The amusing thing about this limousine is that Admiral

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Chicago Tribune finds that 162 presidents and professors in seventeen Western colleges and universities, 127 are in favor of expansion, 19 opposed and 16 non-committal.

A beautiful young woman is a member of the police force of Honolulu. The correspondent who described her will be gratified readily for speaking of her as "one of the finest."

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, says that ninety per cent of the food and drink manufactured in the United States is adulterated.

By excluding this country's food products the German Emperor hopes to convince America that he is too friendly to permit the possibility of its going without pork and apple sauce on his plate.

Within eight more centuries leap year will have become a relic of the past time. By that time the extra eleven days lost to make up the changes from the old Julian calendar to that of the present day will all have been duly accounted for, and the world will run around in just 365 days, and no more.

Can we wonder that superstition is a controlling force among the ignorant when palmists, clairvoyants and fortune-tellers find enough of it among the so-called educated classes—the wealthy and refined—to make their shallow quackeries a truthful source of revenue and themselves sometimes the pets of "society?" asks the New York World.

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Express-Cars on Street Car Tracks.

Express cars are now running on the street car tracks of Pittsburg. "They are built on the same principle as the United States mail cars," says The Dispatch. "There are two doors, one in front and one in the rear. The interior is made of the finest wood, and has several shelves for packages. All along the route yesterday people looked with interest at the new car. Few had any idea to what it was used for, but in McKeesport blocks of children used to leave Canton last fall with arms for the Philippines. The amusing thing about this limousine is that Admiral

Wiley has a new museum, an "educational museum."

It is not historical in character but an exhibit of methods now prevailing in American schools. There is a library of 418 text-books, practically all now used in the schools, which have been donated by the publishers. Then there are complete sets of drawings made by pupils in the high schools, sets of school models in high schools, sets of working in wood and iron, etc. The

theory that men are not so addicted to doing things for the sake of wearing appropriate clothes as women apparently needs revision. For example, we find this in the Haberdasher: "In this age men must be at home in all arts likely to be called into play in a game of golf or tennis, on board a yacht, while wheeling, driving or riding. No matter which sport he follows, he must of necessity have a proper costume. For every sport there is a well-defined code of dress, and for such developing treatment as will tend to bring up to the standard of normal childhood. The nearer the normal physical standard is approached, the stronger are the probabilities that the children will be able to cope with normal beings in the struggle for existence; conversely, the farther they are from that standard, the smaller their opportunities for their success and happiness in life."

It is a dream of scientists that the laboratory will some day take the place of the farm and ranch in the production of food for human use, and the widespread use and increasing popularity of prepared food and the constant invention of new kinds of artificial food indicate that this dream may not be so impossible of realization after all. It certainly is shattering the gloomy predictions of Malthus and of prophets of more recent date, like Sir William Crookes. It does not follow that the human race must continue to use animal food because it may do so in the past. It has outgrown many former habits in this direction, and it is perpetually escaping from them as civilization advances.

The time may not come, as some enthusiasts have predicted, when a dinner will consist of a pellet, but if present tendencies are any indication the day is not distant when failure of crops may be a matter of small importance. What surprises science may have in store for the race beyond the winter for the same length of time. The only possible theory now is that they migrated to South America. The people will do everything in their power to protect the birds from being needlessly slaughtered, and it is hoped that they may become as numerous as formerly.

The Merantile-Marine shipbuilding output for the whole world for 1898, says United States Consul James Boyle, of Liverpool, is estimated at 1,839,000 tons, and Lloyd's returns show that of this total 1,357,570 tons gross were launched in the United Kingdom. This English output covered 701 vessels, of which only 17 were sailing ships, and it does not include 41 warships launched in 1898, and aggregating 101,555 tons displacement. Not counting warships, at the end of 1898 there were 581 vessels under construction in English yards, aggregating 1,401,087 gross tons.

Cornell University has a new museum, an "educational museum."

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Spain also is trying to take a hand in the partition of China. She demands a cession of land in China as indemnity from the Chinese government for permitting